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MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

DALLAS, TEXAS



January 25, 1934

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to advise that Mr. Peyton A. Ellison has done business with us for a number of years. It has been our privilege to serve him in many capacities and we are pleased to state, based upon our experience, his business has been satisfactory in every respect and he has handled his affairs with us on a basis of strict business integrity.

Mr. Ellison came to us well recommended in every respect and our experience has been such that we do not hesitate to recommend him. He has our confidence and we believe that anyone he deals with will have the same experience that we have had.

Yours very truly,


R. L. THORNTON
P r e s i d e n t

RLT:L

See inside for "Short Course in Rose Culture"

WRITE YOUR ORDER

NOW

and mail TODAY. I will reserve the stock you want and ship on whatever date suits you. By ordering now I shall guarantee shipment at November 15th prices.

PEYTON A. ELLISON

Mercantile Building

Dallas, Texas

Name..... Date....., 193.....

Postoffice.....Route.....Box.....

County.....State.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

The Nursery guarantees that all Rose plants will be healthy and true to name. Should any be otherwise, the Nursery will replace free or refund purchase price, but shall not be held liable further.

If Nursery is out of a particular variety ordered, another of equal merit will be sent, unless request is made otherwise.

Quantity	VARIETY	Grade	Price	Amount

Send names of any persons whom you think will appreciate this Short Course in Rose Culture, I will gladly mail it and variety list.

To grow good roses requires enthusiasm and diligence. A lazy or only casually interested gardener will never succeed.

The Weather

Next to the grower himself, the most important factor in rose growing is weather. Of weather, the aspect which most affects roses is the temperature. Roses are supposed to be hardy* plants, but few of them are able to survive sub-zero temperatures without damage.

North America is divided by the rose growers' viewpoint into two districts: the South, where zero weather never occurs, and the North, where zero or worse may be expected.

Much of the following will not apply to those who grow roses in the South, and only relatively to those in the North, according to the severity of the winters.

Next to temperature, sunlight is most potent. Upon the whole continent of North America the winter sunshine is powerful, far more intense than in any part of Europe. Thus the North has to contend with both cold in winter and hot sun in summer. The South, free from frost, experiences relatively less trouble from hot sunshine because the best rose season comes very early in the year before the sun attains full summer violence.

Moisture is very important. Cool, rainy, or misty weather is ideal for roses. A hot, damp climate and a cold, wet one are equally bad, causing the roses to mildew† and ball‡.

Violent changes of temperature are likely to cause mildew.

Cool, dry weather is good for roses if plenty of water is supplied to the roots; and in hot, dry weather both water and shade are needed to get the best flowers.

High winds are bad for roses, but a gentle circulation of air tends to prevent mildew and other troubles.

What to Do About the Weather

In the North, plant roses where they will be sheltered by buildings or vegetation from cold and wind. A little shade through the heat of the day is advisable. The morning sun is no special benefit, and is frequently a nuisance.

Roses require much water, and, if it is not provided by rainfall, it must be supplied by the hose or bucket. Pour water on the rose beds copiously when you do water; do not merely sprinkle. Avoid wetting the foliage if it can be helped.

In the South, shelter from wind and sun is an advantage, and plenty of water is necessary at all times.

*"Hardy" in this connection means that the plant is able to withstand freezing temperatures without protection.

†Mildew is a disease attacking the surface of rose leaves and covering them with a felty gray powder and finally shriveling and blackening them.

‡"Ball" is a term used to describe the failure of flower-buds to open properly. They swell and fall off, or dry up, or rot on the bush.

A Short Course

By G. A. STEVENS, Secretary

Reprinted by Special Permission of the American Rose Society

Soil

Heavy clay loam is best, but good roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil. Very light, sandy, or stony gardens should be made as hospitable to them as possible. Any soil which will raise good hay, corn or potatoes will raise roses.

The drainage must be free, so that rain does not leave the ground spongy or soggy. Avoid planting roses where it is always damp, and do not water so often that the soil is continually wet.

What to Do About Soil

Use the best you have, whatever it is. To heavy clay add rotten manure, digging it in deeply, 18 inches is deep enough, although some extravagant people prepare the soil 3 feet deep. If clay ground is very heavy and cloddy, likely to accumulate in rough lumps, a light dressing of lime will be beneficial; but do not scatter lime about recklessly on general principles; it is not a fertilizer, and roses are not particularly fond of it.

If your soil is light and fluffy, add clay if it can be got, or plenty of sticky cow manure.

If it is sandy, add clay if possible, and all the manure, artificial or natural, that you can afford.

Use plenty of fertilizer in the bottom of the rose bed. Rotten cow manure is best, but any other will do, if the best is not available. Commercial manures and bone meal are good, and should be used as directed by the manufacturers.

Do not use chemical fertilizers unless you know exactly what you are doing.

Damp spots must be drained by laying a tile along the bottom of the rose bed to a lower outlet. This is seldom necessary.

Kind of Plants to Get

Buy two-year-old budded plants from a dependable nurseryman, not from a merchant of worn-out "bench" roses discarded from green-houses; or from a dealer in dried-out left-overs and seconds.

How Many Plants?

Not less than three of one variety, if your pocketbook will stand it.

The more plants you have of a variety, the better you will like it; and the garden will be much more uniform in appearance and production.

Time to Buy Plants

In the North, spring is safest, and the least trouble. Autumn planting is more or less risky, but it has the advantage that the roses are established by spring and ready to get to work at once.

Plants may be bought in autumn, buried deep-

in Rose Culture

of the American Rose Society

Society, Harrisburg, Pa. (1928 American Rose Annual)

ly in dry soil over winter, and planted out in spring. Dealers' stocks are complete in autumn, and you are fairly sure to get what you order; the plants are usually bigger and more alive; most important, you have them at hand for earliest spring planting.

In the South, late November, December and January are the best planting months.

Planting

Spring planting in the North should be got under way as soon as the soil can be worked—the earlier the better.

Roses ought not be planted in little holes in the lawn. Give them a row to themselves in the flower or vegetable garden; or make a solid bed for them alone.

Remember that rose bushes are alive; treat them as you would any living thing. Keep the roots of the bushes covered while they are out of the ground. Do not expose them to the sun and wind any more than you would a pet gold-fish.

Make generous holes for the plants, broad and rather shallow. Set the plant so that the bud* is even with the surface of the bed, or just under it. Spread the roots almost horizontally, and work fine rich soil among them, tamping it down firmly. Separate the various strands and layers of roots so that they are not doubled, cramped, or crowded. Make the soil very firm. If the weather is dry, water heavily, and hill the plants with earth until the buds start to break.

Plant just the same in autumn, except that the roses must be heavily protected then for the winter.

Cut back the tops of spring-planted roses to 6 inches or less. Do not cut back roses planted in autumn until the following spring, after danger of severe freezing is past.

Plant Hybrid Tea roses 12 to 18 inches apart, depending upon their size. Hybrid Perpetuals need 2 to 3 feet. Hardy Climbers should be 5 to 6 feet apart, either on a trellis or when grown as pillars.

In the South. Teas may require much more space.

Cultivation

Keep the surface of the rose bed loose all the time, unless it is protected by a mulch, but no mulch should be applied until summer is well advanced.

Work the surface of the rose beds every week and after heavy rains. Loose soil is the best of all mulches.

Early in the season give established roses a

*This is the knot or irregularity where the rose is joined to the wild root.

trowelful or two of fertilizer, stirred into the soil. Equal parts of wood-ashes, bone-meal, and dried sheep-manure are good for this purpose.

Feed the roses liberally with liquid manure,* one-half gallon to a plant, when the flower-buds show color; and repeat it every two weeks until within a month of the first autumn frost.

Pruning

In the North, winter does most of the pruning. In the early spring, cut away dead wood and all weak, old wood. Shorten what is left to moderate length—6 to 12 inches for Hybrid Teas and 18 inches to 3 feet for Hybrid Perpetuals.

If especially fine flowers—but fewer of them—are wanted, prune harder.

In the South, do not prune so severely. Let the bushes develop.

Climbers require special treatment. Remove old wornout canes immediately after the flowering season, and try to keep the plants within bounds by cutting out whole canes. Do not "snip".

Climbing Hybrid Teas and Teas should not be cut at all if it can be helped. Save the old wood as long as possible; blooming shoots start from it.

Fighting Pests

Aphis or plant-lice, which gather on the tips of the shoots and buds, can be killed by spraying three days in succession with Black-Leaf 40 as directed on the package. This may be almost a continual job at certain seasons.

Dust the plants every week with the Massey dust,† and make a routine of it. Start it as soon as the leaves come out and keep it up until it freezes or snows. This treatment will check black-spot and mildew.

Cut away stems which show canker sports.

If the leaves get rusty, spray the undersides with Black-Leaf 40. The trouble is red spider.

Rose-bugs are best controlled by hand-picking. Try spraying them with hot water, over 120° F., and tell us if it works.

Establish your routine, but don't be a slave to it. Use common sense in emergencies. If a heavy rain follows your spraying and dusting, spray or dust again. If your regular spraying day is Monday, and bugs appear on Sunday, spray on Sunday.

Treating Sick Plants

The best practice is to dig them up and burn them. If they are rare, or valued for special reasons, examine the canes for canker patches.

If large cankers are found, cut off the canes and burn them. Small cankers may be controlled by coating them with Semesan or Uspulun.*

Examine the crown of the plant just under the surface. If a large, yellowish spongy knot,

*Make liquid manure by soaking a sack of fresh manure, or the commercial product, in water until it is the color of strong black tea.

†Massey dust is made of nine parts dusting (not "flowers") sulphur and one part powdered lead arsenate.

*Two commercial products available at seed-stores.

something like a walnut meat, is found, break it off, cut away the bark where it was attached and apply the same remedy.

See if the roots are buried too deeply. If the bud is more than 2 inches under ground, raise the plant with a spade or dig it up and replant it in fresh ground.

Don't try to revive a sick plant by feeding it. Starving is better medicine; sometimes transplanting into poor ground effects astonishing cures.

Cutting Roses

Double roses should be allowed to open partially on the bush. Cut them as they start to unfold, early in the morning or after sundown. Take long stems, leaving stubs on the plant with two leaves on them.

Single roses may be cut as tight buds. They open well indoors.

Keep cut roses out of the sunlight and away from drafts. Do not put them in extremely cold water. Scalding water will open them quickly, and sometimes will revive withered ones.

Winter Protection

In the North, as soon as the frosts come, hill up the roses with soil as high as possible. Fill the spaces between the hills with manure, or with leaves, grass, straw, or other material if manure is not obtainable. When the ground is thoroughly frozen cover the tops with evergreen boughs, or more leaves, held in place by netting or laths.

In the Far North it may be necessary to roof the bed tightly. It may be less trouble to dig up the roses, and keep them with their roots buried in soil in a cool cellar or shed, as dahlias, gladiolus, and cannas are kept.

Climbers and Hybrid Perpetuals are about as hardy as peach trees. Where peaches cannot be grown they will need protection in winter. Lay the climbers on dry ground and cover with tarred paper, straw, or such material. Be sure the base of the canes is protected.

Protect the Hybrid Perpetuals as high up as you expect to prune them in the spring, or bend the tops down and cover the whole plant.

The primary principle of protection is to keep the roses dry and shielded from strong winter sunshine.

The South needn't bother with any of this.

Classes of Roses

Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Polyanthas bloom practically all the time. The Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas are best for the North.

The South should plant mostly Teas and Noisettes.

Teas and *Hybrid Teas* produce large, beautifully formed flowers for cutting. They are the finest of all roses. There are many kinds.

Hybrid Perpetuals are for the North only. They are tall, bold plants which bloom profusely in early summer and again in autumn.

Climbing Hybrid Teas, *Climbing Teas*, and *Noisettes* are almost everblooming, and are for the South only.

Rugosas are big shrubs and along with *Hugonis*, *Harrison's Yellow*, and various other species, are for the North only. They require lots of room and are of little value unless the climate is too severe to grow anything else. Almost any of them will do.

Hardy Climbers are mostly big, lusty plants suited best to the North, and fall into two classes, large-flowered and small-flowered.

Read what pleased customers say about my roses.

Original letters and many others are on file in my office. My Roses for the Living are blooming all over the Nation and they will do the same in your own garden.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

So many people say that they do not think that roses grown in Texas can be hardy in New Hampshire but I for one can prove that they are. The roses you sent me lived and are growing well, and some I got from a New York nursery died. If I may be of any help to you I shall be very glad to do anything I can. You may refer anyone to me, and I can recommend your roses as the finest plants I have ever seen. I wish you would send me at least a dozen of your catalogues so I can give them to people who would be interested.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

Received rose bushes. They are certainly in fine shape and are some of the finest stock that I have ever seen.

OREGON

Last March, I ordered a dozen of two-year old rose bushes from you, planted them on Good Friday, (March 30) and by May 1st most of them were in bloom. I wish to order more rose plants this summer or fall, but did not know what time would be best for transplanting. Thanking you kindly for this information.

MINNESOTA

The roses I bought last year came through well. Everybody satisfied. The selections you gave me were very good and the roses turned out to be very beautiful indeed. Please send 118 bushes, varieties to be selected by you.

WISCONSIN

We people in this climate are just beginning to feel that we can raise roses but we are finding that now many of the roses are really hardy here when protected from sun-burn. It has been a struggle to raise anything this summer because of the drought but nearly all of the roses that I received from you are doing beautifully.

NEW YORK

Fortunately, while we had a very severe winter, everyone of the bushes you sent me a year ago, came through in fine shape, which is more than my neighbors can say.

ILLINOIS

Since sending in our order for 1500 roses, we have received your letter and you may book our order for 3700 more. (They really ordered 5000 more).

WEST VA.

I thought I would write and tell you how well my roses have done. They have bloomed all summer and are still blooming. Everybody just raves over my beautiful bushes and I am crazy about them.

WYOMING

I received the 125 rose bushes and they were quite satisfactory. I like the way you prune back and clip the roots. Check for \$21.00 is enclosed for new order attached.



ED H. MCCUISTION, PRESIDENT
JAS. M. CECIL, CASHIER

MACK HARDY, ASST. CASHIER
A. HUTCHINSON, ASST. CASHIER

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK

IN PARIS.

CAPITAL ----- \$100,000.00

Paris, Texas,

January 16, 1934

To Whom This May Concern:

This letter will introduce Mr. Peyton A. Ellison now of Dallas, Texas, who has been a valued customer of this bank over a period of fifteen years.

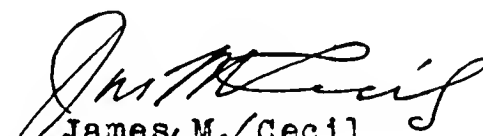
Mr. Ellison is a man of exemplary habits and strong character, and a man who regards his word above everything else. From time to time this bank has extended him lines of credit and at no time has he ever caused a moments worry or trouble in his business relations.

Mr. Ellison is a very capable lawyer, and among other things he is very cautious and conservative and a man of high integrity. Any courtesies extended to Mr. Ellison will never be forgotten by him nor cause any grief whatever. In all his dealings with his various clients from all over the country we have never yet heard of a word of criticism from his clients or his business associates.

We bespeak for Mr. Ellison the continued success that he has had in his honest and hard working efforts.

Yours very truly,

JMC *GA


James, M. Cecil
Cashier

